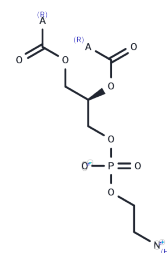


Phosphatidylethanolamines (soy)

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	97281-51-1
Formula:	N/A
Molecular Weight:	
Appearance:	no data available
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year



Biological Description

Description	Phosphatidylethanolamine is the most abundant phospholipid in prokaryotes and the second most abundant found in the membrane of mammalian, plant, and yeast cells, comprising approximately 25% of total mammalian phospholipids. In the brain, phosphatidylethanolamine comprises almost half of the total phospholipids. It is synthesized mainly through the cytidine diphosphate-ethanolamine and phosphatidylserine decarboxylation pathways, which occur in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and mitochondrial membranes, respectively. It is a precursor in the synthesis of phosphatidylcholine and arachidonoyl ethanolamide and is a source of ethanolamine used in various cellular functions. In E. coli, phosphatidylethanolamine deficiency prevents proper assembly of lactose permease, suggesting a role as a lipid chaperone. It is a cofactor in the propagation of prions in vitro and can convert recombinant mammalian proteins into infectious molecules even in the absence of RNA. Phosphatidylethanolamines (soy) is a mixture of phosphatidylethanolamines isolated from soy with various fatty acyl groups at the sn-1 and sn-2 positions.
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Solubility Information

Solubility	Chloroform: Soluble (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
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Reference

Vance, J.E., and Tasseva, G. Formation and function of phosphatidylserine and phosphatidylethanolamine in mammalian cells *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1831(3), 543-554 (2013).

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